



CONFIDENTIAL

- 2 -

5. During the time [redacted] people [redacted] worked principally in clay quarries while the Rumanians were employed at brick factories (zavods) in making bricks. [redacted] Other quarries in the vicinity were known as "Yugostal", Ljevanovski" where prisoners of war were employed. The clay was loaded onto open ton railroad wagons and shipped to smelter ovens and [redacted] the clay contained a certain amount of iron and aluminum. [redacted]
6. The railroad tracks from the quarries were wide gauge and the wagons appeared similar to US gondola cars. Large, coal-burning, steam locomotives were used to haul these trains. There were a number of trucks in and around the quarries which were similar to the two and one-half ton trucks [redacted] the US Army use. [redacted] one personal auto in the whole [redacted] camp. It was a car of Soviet make and was used by Paul Mihailovitch Ktitorov, the quarry director.
7. Coal mines were located about 30 miles [redacted] near Stalino. [redacted] mostly women were employed in the mines and that they had to climb down either 165 or 265 steps on ladders to where they worked. [redacted] the mines were frequently flooded.
8. All of the camps had guards. [redacted] consisted of three large barrack buildings, one for men and two for women. Very seldom were any escapes made or attempted. [redacted] one case [redacted] in which two youths [redacted] had sold their clothes from home for money and then bribed a truck driver. [redacted] they had successfully escaped to Rumania.
9. [redacted] The older people who had lived under the Czars and had known private ownership of land and churches were very unhappy under the Communist regime. Some expressed hope that the US would come and release them. A number of the free Soviet workers had been sent to our area without their families. One older man [redacted] had his family at Sevastopol and he received leave once a year to visit them.
10. The Soviet quarry workers resided at Tschasovyyar in long two-story buildings. The first floor contained the common kitchen for all residents, a dining hall and a store. The residents lived on the second floor with from eight to 10 boys per room while the same number of girls would live in other rooms. The young girls were taught and worked at all types of trades, such as electricians, welders, et cetera. One girl [redacted] was an engineer on one of the small quarry locomotives. There were numerous female guards everywhere protecting supplies, coal dumps and store rooms. These guards did not wear any one type of uniform but were trained together in marching and drilling.
11. [redacted] an attempt was made to teach [redacted] Soviet history and indoctrinate us in Communism although none of the inmates were interested. [redacted] not encounter any anti-US propaganda [redacted] no newspapers and the only radio was one in the town square of Uzna which had a loud speaker on a pole giving forth propaganda constantly.

- end -

CONFIDENTIAL